BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wenny pay, April 29-Ald, Chancy, President,

Whereas. The recent Legislature passed a law declaring that the twelve lower pinrs, from No. 1 to No. 12. East River, shall be exclusively used for canal barges; and Whereas it is believed that the depth of water in said vicinity will afford important commercial facilities to other class. Whereas, The use of the whereas.

Canny & in since amportant the control of the wherves, piers and slipe have alWherves, The use of the wherves, piers and slipe have always been under the control of the Corporation, and it is believed said act is not valid, therefore be it
Resolved. That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is
berely authorized and directed to test the Constitutionality of

beceby authorized and directed to feet the Constitutionality of anid act.

Ald Tecker aid he had hoped there had been enough of these incodiary resolutions, and that the Board would desict from making themselves ridiculous before the community by important and any norre of them.

Ald Stress thought the bill in question an outrage on the mercantile community in general, and only passed to benefit Mr. Lattlejohn and some other men in the Camb business.

Ald Tecker said, all this opposition to the city bill passed the Legislature, was clearly a political movement, not for the interest of the city, but mercely to gratify Democratic politicisms. The flowers of that party had become disquared with it and cone over to the Republican party, and this and the fact that the Republicans were in power in the State, were the true course of the opposition. This resistance was an attempt to create a political excitement, but it would fall, and the efficients would spon see the beneficial result of wice legislation.

lation.

After remarks by Ald. Wilson, who denounced the Republicans as traitors to their country, and their laws such as should be resisted the resolution was adopted by 16 to 4.

Ald. Banna offered the following:

Whereon. The recent Legislature passed a law appointing the commissioners to build a City Hall; and whereas, It is selieved that the same was assurpation of power, and infrinces upon the rights of the Corporation; therefore,

Resolved. That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to test the constitutionality of said act. Adopted. Counselimen providing for the payment of clerks in the Mayor's Office and fixing their salaries was concurred, in

curred in

A communication was received from the Controller attributing the cause of the exhaustion of the City Treasury to the payment sillow ances on property effected by Corporation improvements before the assessments were made and making suggestions to provide against further difficulties of the kind. Ordered printed.

dered printed.

Ald. Hossman moved to take up the subject of contracting for two fire engines.
Ald. CLANCY opposed action at present until the Chief Engineer's communication was received on the subject.
Adjourned to Thursday.

THE CITY TREASURY EMBARRASSMENTS-THEIR

THE CITY TREASURY EMBARRASSMENTS—THEIR CALSE AND THE REMEDY.

Controller Flagg sent the following communication to the Aldermen last evening:

Figare Department, Controller's Office.

To the Common Council.

In a communication from this Department to the Board of Councilmen, dated June 10, 1856 (Doc. 25) of that Board, a full statement was given in regard to the embarrassments under which the City Treasury was laboring, arising from the mode adopted by the Corporation in paying for work done by assessment.

ment.

I beg leave to refer the members of the Common Council to the facts presented in that report, in order that they may appreciate the necessity of adopting the ordinance presented the recent the which contemplates a return to the old mode of paying for work done by assessment, as the money is collected from property holders, with the addition of legal interest from the date of confirmation of the assessment to the date of payment into the Treasury. It is proposed to modify the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1954, in such manner as not to disturb the rights secured by existing contracts.

In regulation, grading and paying streets, and all other work

Dec. 36, 1854, in such manner as not to disturb the rights secured by existing contracts.

In regulation, grading and paving streets, and all other work done by assessment, the city acts merely as Trustee between the property holder and the persons who performs the work. The theory of placing the City Treasury in the position of Bunker, and requiring it to advance the whole cost of the work as soon as the job is done and confirmed by the Common Council, had its origin in an ordinance passed Oct. 13, 1852.

In the semi annual report from this Department for the year 1256 (Doc. No. 33, Board of Aldermen), it is stated that the payments, in a range of five years, exceeded the receipts on account of assessments by the sum of more than two militons of dollars; and a statement was embraced in that report giving the items of these accounts. The excess of payments on the account of street paving sions amounted to \$4,173,01170.

This statement was brought up to July 1, 1855. The condition of these accounts at the close of the year 1856 was as follows:

Receipts. \$4,483,51174.

... \$648,324 80

Street Paving—Paid. \$104,345 01 Received. \$5,635 03

Fxcess of Expenditures..... 445,709 93 \$67,623 08 Total excess of Expenditures \$61,804 to A single instance, that of regulating Second avenue, illustrates the effect on the Treasury of paying on the confirmation of the contract, and waiting for the collection of assessments. The regulating of Second avenue was confirmed November 25, 1854, regulating of Second avenue was confirmed November 25, 1854, amounting to \$538,549 52. There was levied on the city and collected by tax, in 1954.

Leaving to be collected by assessment. 505,000 00 Nepto April, 1856, by the Collector of Assessments. 125,422 70

Leaving balance. \$119,577 39

In addition to this, interest was also paid from the Trensery for the repsyment of which no steps have yet been taken, amounting to \$50,600 00

when there is the existing contracts can only be paid in assessment to be the existing contracts can only be paid in assessment to be five years.

I have already declined opening bids for sewers in the Croton Department and for grading streets in the Street Department mult this subject can be acted on by the Common Council, and the specifications can be changed by providing for payment as the assessments are collected. The payments on account of opening new streets are advances from the Treasury in satisfactor of the assessment to be collected for benefit. In these cases temporary loans are made at 60 days or so to run, but the nucollected arrears of assessments, amounting in the following case alone to \$396,251 17, is a serious embarassment to the 

Total..... \$1,096,396 S3 

THE CASE OF MRS. BENTLEY, THE PEDESTRIAN. We have been furnished with the following statistics relative to the unfortunate experiment of Mrs. Bentley in trying to raise money for her own and children's support, by walking for thirty consecutive hours on Monday and Tuesday last.

Principles incurred for use of Tubernacle. \$125

Band inside, \$125; music outside, \$12. 137

Printing, \$60; posters, \$7; ticket seller, \$10. 77

Other contingent expenses. 10

..... \$ 236 Beside a week's time to recruit her health.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS. - Coroner Connery held an inquest at the New-York Hospital yesterday upon the body of F. Randolph Hulbert, who came to his death his hold and falling under the wheels when attempting to jump on the Hudson River cars in Canal street. His right leg was severed above the knee, and his head and body sustained very grave injuries. Verdiet, acciden-

tal death. NEWARK STEAMER .-- The steamer Chicopee, this morning, resumes her trips for the season, between this city and Newark, leaving Newark at 71 a. m., 1; p. m., and the foot of Dey street at 10; a. m., and 4; p. m.

#### WEST INDIES.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER.

373 NEGROES RESCUED.

373 NEGROES RESCUED.

From The Falmouth (Jamaica) Post.

On Thursday last, the 16th inst., the inhabitants of St. Ann's Bay were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the arrival of a schooner—evidently American—towed into port by her Majesty's brg. Arab. It was soon ascertained that the schooner was a slaver, and that she had on board a large number of captives. It appears that the Captain of the Arab had received information that a bark and schooner were expected in Cuba from the Coast of Africa, each with a cargo of slaves. A strict watch was therefore kept, and on Monday, the 13th inst., a suspicious-looking craft was seen with a full press of sail, making the best of her way to her destined port. She was closely pursued, and the Captain finding that there was no possibility of escaping from the Arab, deserted her, taking with him in a shallop his crew, money, chronometer and other useful articles. The commander of the Arab dispatched his gunboat, with fifseen men, under the command of his First Lieutenant, with orders for the capture of the shallop. The chase continued for nearly three hours, and a shot having destroyed the rudder of the shallop, the Captain, who was owner of the slaver, surrendered. Two of his principal slaves and an interpreter were taken from the shallop, and the crew were left in it to make the best of their way to Cuba.

The first Lieutenant then boarded the schooner, and found her filled with young Africans, males and females, to the number of 373, no less than 127 having

and found her filled with young Africans, males and females, to the number of 373, no less than 127 having fallen victims to the horrors of the middle passage during a voyage of 29 days. The poor captives were in a wretched condition—all of them were naked—and the greater part seemed to have been half-starved. They wretched condition—all of them were maked—and the greater part seemed to have been half-starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin. On the arrival of the schooner in St. Ann's Bay, several gentlemen went on board, and their sympaties were excited at the misery they witnessed. Messrs. Bravo & Brother suggested measures which were adopted, and, with their usual liberality, ordered a steer to be killed, and soup prepared for the sufferers; other gentlemen furnished ground provisions, bread, &c., and while the food was being prepared, the whole of the human cargo was brought upon deck and washed, and had blankets given to them until clothing could be procured. Thirty of them were in a dying state, but the most humane attention was paid to them, and up to the time when our informant left St. Ann's Bay they were all alive, and expected to do well. The Hou. Charles Royes, Custos of the Parish, sent off, without loss of time, a dispatch to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, acquaining him with all the circumstances connected with the capture, and requesting to be informed whether the capture and requesting to be informed whether the captives should be hunded over to proprietors of estates who were anxious to procure their services.

The captain of the schooner refused to give his name or the name of the vessel, but stated that he would be a loser of \$30,000—a loss which did not cause him much concern, as he had made other and successful trips. A great deal of information, however, has been obtained from the interpreter, who mentioned that several vessels were left on the African const—that they were to have sailed soon with full cargoes—that, upon an average, two vessels departed weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on bourd—that the trade was rapidly increasing—and that the slaves on being landed in Cuba were worth from \$500 to \$700

weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on board—that the trade was rapidly increasing—and that the slaves on being landed in Cuba were worth from \$500 to \$700 each. With regard to those that were captured in the schooner, there was but one day's supply of provisions on the day of capture, and so limited was the quantity of food doled out to them during the passage that when they saw the soup, bread, yams, &c., which were sent on board by the gentlemen of St. Ann's, they made a rush to get at them, and it was found necessary to exercise a rigid discipline, in order that the numbers that were the most enfeebled should be the first supplied.

the first supplied. The slave schooner has two decks, and between them the captives were packed in such a manuer that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, eighteen inches only being allowed for each to turn in, and in a deck-room of 30 feet in length 300 human beings were stowed away, and brought up in platoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air. The schooner draws but six feet of water, is of great breadth, and flat-bottomed, and was thus built to enable her, in case of pursuit, to run into a port where there is not much depth of water. The interpreter states that when slave-trading Captains cannot escape cruisers they make their way to a particular point of land on the Cuban coast, run the vessels ashore, and leave the slaves to perish. The place alluded to is surrounded with rocks—none but flat-hottomed boats can get in—and the whole of that portion of the coast is blanched with human bones.

The commander of the Arab is in pursuit of the bark that sailed in contract of the part of the part of the stand soon have accounts of her capture.

It now remains to be seen what arrangements will

It now remains to be seen what arrangements will It now remains to be seen what arrangements will be entered into by the authorities at head-quarters for the proper care and treatment of the unhappy crea-tures who have been stolen from their families and friends. Will means be adopted to civilize and chris-tianize them, or will they be left like thousands of other of their countrymen to live like savages, and in the indulgence of the customs of their native land? The 373 liberated slaves will, of course, be appor-tioned in lats, to the monrieters whose applications ment—that provisions be made at the expense of the employers for moral and religious tuition—and also that employers, instead of sending the sick to poor-houses, shall procure the services of medical practitioners, have them attended to in hospitals by competent nurses, and supplied with medicines, and such nourishment as may be essentially necessary. The Immigration Agents should be required to forward to the Governor quarterly reports, stating whether all the conditions of the bonds have been faithfully complied with or not, and if it be found that the employers have failed in the performance of their obligations, the pains and penaltics should be enforced. It is only under such restrictions, and with wholesome regulations for the management of these poor Africans, that their settlement in Jamaica will be beneficial to the planters and themselves. There ought not to be a lesser number than forty or fifty apprenticed to an estate, for of all persons selves. There ought not to be a lesser number than forty or fifty apprenticed to an estate, for of all persons in the world, there are none who regard national associations more than the "sons and daughters" of that benighted land, which has served to furnish human cattle to professing Christians, owing allegiance to the Catholic Sovereign of Spain.

The first effective blow has been given to the slave trade by the sanguage of the American school of the state of the American school of the same contents.

The first effective blow has been given to the slave trade by the capture of the American schooner which is now in the harber of the principal town in the parish of St. Ann's; and we hope that it will be followed by the seizure and condemnation of the bark which the Arab is in search of. Let the British Government carry out the suggestions that have emanated from the Anti-Slavery meetings in this Island. Let the gunboats that were built for the prosecution of the war with Russia be engaged in the suppression of the infamous traffic, and the planters of Jamaica and other West India Colonies will soon be able to compete successfully with foreign rivals, who are now amassing immense wealth in consequence of the aid which they receive from the United States of Republican America.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile 22d at 7 p. m. and Havana at 12:30 p. m. on the 25th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon. The Quaker City made the passage from Mobile to

Havana in 431 hours, and remained in that port 22 hours. There was nothing of importance transpiring at Havana. The weather was quite cool, and the health of the city and country perfect. Mr. Morse, the Com-missioner from the United States to New-Granada, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall by the steamship

Granada on the 24th, and proceeded the next morning in the Empire City to New-Orleans.

The Granada had also on board a number of deserters from Walker's army on their way to New-Orleans.

A slaver was captured near Trinidad a few days since. Negroes from the coast and Coolies from the East were arriving on the Island.

The Spanish armada for the invasion of Mexico has

The Spanish armada for the invasion of Mexico has not yet arrived at Havana.

Business has been more active than usual. Sugars have again advanced, but prices are nominal. Molarses the same. Stock of sugar on hand, 180,000 boxes. Exchanges have improved. London Sterling, 60 days sight, 7½ 8 \$\Phi\$ cent premium: New-York, 3 \$\Phi\$ cent discount.

The steamship Empire City, Griffin, from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 2th, and left for her destination the following morning. The

for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 24th, and left for her destination the following morning. The Granada, McGowan, from Aspinwall, arrived on the evening of the 24th. Off Cape Hatteras, (28th, 8 a. m.) the Quaker City passed a United States sleep of war beating to the northward.

A DRUNKEN FALL—Jas, Driscoll, who had been on a spree, yesterday afternoon, while walking through Baxter street, near Chatham street, fell into a cellar, injuring his head severely if the was conveyed by the City Hopital by the police

### NICARAGUA.

WALKER CORNERED. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 14, 1867. What I have so long predicted has at length transpired. The "Civilizers of Nicaragua," or that portion of them who have been engaged under the command of "Col. S. A. Lockridge, Emigrant Agent," have been compelled to give up their undertaking, and are now objects of charity, begging for passages to their homes. Reduced to only a few days' short rations of provisions, they are petitioning the superior officer of the British fleet here to take them to some point from which they can have some hope of getting home. Abandoning the foolish threat of opening the river, they returned from Castillo on the 6th inst., exploding a steamer at Sarapiqui, by which a great many were badly scalded, as I informed you in my last. The steamship Tennessee was in port, and the Captain, it is said, had orders to take the men home; instead of which, however, he took up anchor and put to sea as they were just entering the bay from the river, leaving them exposed to the most inclement season of this hot climate, with only the prospect of slew starvation before them. Col. Lockridge, too, who has heretofore conducted himself in a man-ner to entitle him to some consideration, basely deserted his men after they could no longer serve his cause, and sold, or pretended to sell, their last means of assistance, all their arms and ammunition, and a large proportion of the balance even of their short provisions. Comment is unnecessary, and nothing could more vividly have demonstrated the fact that the old principle of "every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." has been the motto of Walker and his officers from beginning to end. Nothing more cruel, heartless and unprincipled can be imagined than the whole conduct of these ad-venturers, from Walker himself down to the pettiest officer under him. I learn that Mr. Scott, the American Consul, and Capt. Erskine, of the British fleet, and others have been in consultation how to relieve this body of some 400 men, and send them to the United States. I hope to-morrow will settle

something in their favor.

April 15.—Negotiations were finally concluded yesterday afternoon, Capt. Erskine agreeing to transport Lockridge's men to Aspinwall, and Mr. Scott to send them in the American steamers from there to the States, and receive all the arms and ammunitions of the men as security for the pay-ment of their passages home. Her Britannic Maj-esty's ships Cossack and Tartar are now embarking the men on board and they will leave immediately for Aspinwall.

April 17.—Our harbor is quite bare this morn-g. The whole of the British fleet with the exception of one vessel, left during the 15th inst., some, it is said, bound home, some to Havana, and some for the coast of Mexico. The only vessels now in port are the royal mail steamer which will leave to-morrow: Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Pioneer, a small schooner and two small river steamers hav-ing about 200 Costa Rican soldiers on board.

The Costa Ricans have issued a proclamation declaring the San Juan River open for commerce under certain regulations, and Bungoes are already being fitted out for the interior.

To-day many hearts are glad in this miserable

town, and smiles are wreathing many a face where only deep-scated sadness and grief have dwelt for a whole long year and a half, or more. And what, think you, is the cause! Hark! The whistle of the little river steamer, sending up a cloud of steam, announces that she is ready to take passengers to the interior. Along the streets, women and children are hurrying onward to the already-crowded piers, where trunks and boxes are filing into boats, to be placed, with their owners, on the steamer. Many a tearful "adios" is exchanged between friends and relatives about to separate, for some must still be left here, while others go before to ascertain if there still remains any nook or corner of their once happy homes. "Where are you going," said I to an elderly lady, "in such haste?" "Ah, Señor," she replied, "I go to see if there is where I was borned how poor children in Granada. member of my life has been spent. Perhaps they i are not destroyed all, ALL." I turned away. I had no heart to hear more. And so it is—some fifty persons, many of them women, have just embarked or Granada, to look upon the only thing left of a

nce-wealthy city.

April 18.—Last night a courier arrived from Rivas with letters from Gen. Mora to the 13th inst. Walker was represented to be entirely surrounded in two buildings, having a small yard between them, which was strongly fortified. Desertions were constantly taking place, and the men coming into the Costa Rican camphalf famished with hunger. They represent Walker totally out of provisions, with the exception of a few lean mules and horses, and as it was impossible for him to move out from his fortifications, no provisions could be obtained to subsist his men. Great dissatisfaction prevailed among the men, and threats were beginning to be, "not loud men, and threats were beginning to be, "not loted but deep," that if in two days' time succordid not arrive, the men would unanimously surrender to the allies. This is the substance of the news of the 13th, and if reliable, the war must be by this time

very nearly at an end. Mr. Scott has been hammering away for the past two days, repairing the river steamers for the Costa One was completed yesterday and dispatched up the river, and another is now being over-hauled at Punta Arenas. ARRADIZO.

# LATEST NEWS FROM WALKER,

By this arrival most of the news from Walker come through deserters from his army; but our reporter yes terday saw a gentleman who never was in his service and whose statements are vouched for as entirely reliable. This gentleman was Mr. John Vredenburgh, late engineer of the steamer Ogden, one of the vessels be longing to the Transit Company, which was seized by Spencer. He left the Island of Tortugas, Lake Nicaragua, on the 23d of March, on his way to Puenta Arenas, on the Pacific. Before starting, he heard that Walker was on the point of making a desperate attempt to leave the country. At Santa Rosa he saw two de serters who had just escaped from Walker's camp They said that Walker had not more than 200 effective men in Rivas, and that they were all absolutely starv ing, being hemmed in on all sides by the enemy. The opposing force was between 3,000 and 4,000 men, well armed, and provided with every requisite. On his way to Puenta Arenas, Mr. Vredenburgh says that he passed large numbers of deserters from the fillibus ter army, all of whom concurred in representing that Walker was in so desperate a straight that, could be get away, he would flee the country immediately. At Puenta Arenas, which he reached on the 10th of April, he learned that a courier had arrived with the intelligence that Walker had strongly fortified himself in yard, between two buildings, and that the allies were o make a decisive movement in a few days, if the filli busters did not surrender. Capt. Dow, of the stehmer Papama, on which Mr. Vredenburgh went to Panama informed him that between La Union and Realajo he passed a brig and a schooner with 1,000 men on board, from Guatemala for Nicaragua, and heard that another 1,000 men from the same State were on their way to that country by land, to join the Patriot army. Mr. V. thinks that Walker is a goner, and says he ought to go-ought never to have entered the country, for neither he nor his officers ever treated their men like nman beings.

The same gentleman states, from his own knowledge, that ever since Walker left Granada, so far from having fought the great battles, and gained the glorious victories which have been reported, he has lost every battle.

## AFFAIRS AT GREYTOWN.

and were disbanded. The entire number of men then amounted to about 400. Col. Lockridge then commenced disposing of the provisions and effects for his own benefit, which was discovered by the soldiers, when they took possession of the steamer Resene, together with the provisions, arms and ammunition, and on the 10th of April delivered them over to Major Martin of Greytown, in consideration of which tkey were to be sent to the United States.

On the 12th the Costa Ricans, probably 80 in num ber, arrived near Greytown on the steamboat Morgan, and were about to make an attack upon our men who were all at Punta Arenas, but were prevented by the English vessels. They then took possession of the Rescue which was lying anchored in the river. On the 14th about half of our men went on board of the English ship Cossack and the remainder on the ship Tartar and the two vessels proceeded to Aspinwall, wher we arrived on the 17th and remained until the 20th not being permitted to go on shore. On that day about 60 were taken on board the Illinois for New York and about 100 on board the Granada for New Orleans. The others still remain on the Tartar waiting a passage

On the 12th instant, while we were at Punta Arenas I went over to Greytown, and there learned from the Costa Ricans that Walker was attacked on the 5th. that the Costa Ricans had succeeded in destroying the principal part of Rivas, but in so doing sustained a loss of about 1,000 men; they did not know what Walker's loss was: they had entirely surrounded Walker, and thought he could not hold out long, as there was no possible chance for him to replenish his provisions. I did not place much reliance upon this statement, but have no doubt but that a battle was fought, and that Walker is in a very critical con dition. The men and most of the officers turned against Col. Lockridge from the time he ordered the retreat from Fort Castillo.

We have been favored by Lieut.-Col. Doubleday, late of the expedition on the San Juan River under Col. Lockridge, and other passengers by the Illinois, with the following facts relative to the state of affairs in Nicaragua.

The complete evacuation of the San Juan River and

Punta Arenas by the fillibusters under Col. Lockridge's command took place on the 3d inst. The de luded volunteers, finding that Col. L. would make no arrangements to get them back to the United States resolved to turn their arms and ammunition to the best account they could, and after disbanding on the 5th inst., they made a proposition to the commander of the British fleet lying at Greytown to give up the property in their possession, consisting of six pieces of ordnance, about four hundred stand of arms, two tuns of powder, &c., to the British officers, on condition of having their passage paid to the States: which was complied with by the latter. Accordingly, 170 were placed on board the man-of-war Cossack and 204 on board of the Tartar and taken to Aspinwall, with a view of being forwarded by the first steamers from that port to New-Orleans and New-York, as they might desire. A portion of those who were taken to Aspinwall by the Cossack were transferred to the Granada for New-Orleans, and the rest came on in the Illinois to this port; but in consequence of measies of some other contagious disease breaking out among the passengers on board the Tartar, none of them were permitted to come home on either of the steamers, and it was understood that at the time the Illinois left Aspinwall they were still on board the Tartar, waiting for a favorable change in the state of health among them, and an oppertunity to get home by some other steamer Beside the 204 volunteers on board the Tartar, there were about 100 deserters from Walker's army, in As pinwall when the Illinois left there, depending upon the charity of the inhabitants and California passengers for their daily bread. Col. Lockridge did not accompany the officers and men of his late command to Aspinwall, but remained at Greytown, and intimated to one of his friends that he. should posaneury considers that the breaking up of the expedition on the San Juan River must be followed by the entire annihilation of Walker, unless reenforcements should reach him from California, which, it was rumored, were to leave San Francisco on the same day that the Golden Gate left that port. A proclamation had been issued by the Costa Rican Government, setting forth that the Transit route was open through to the Pacific for any except those engaged in the cause of Walker. News had been received at Greytown from Rivas, representing Walker as completely surrounded by the allies, and San Juan del Sur in the possession of Guatemalans and that Walker's force was reduced to about 200 men, who were reduced to the necessity of living on dog and mule flesh. According to the most favorable intelligence which the friends of Walker had received from Rivas prior to leaving Aspinwall, Walker's force were represented to be in a healthy condition, desertions were of such frequent occurrence that he will soon have but few left with him to share his fate, whatever it may be. Some of his friends appear to think that he will, as a last resource, succeed in cutting his way through the enemy's lines and claim protection on board of the St. Mary's, lying in the harbor of San Juan del Sur. Others seem to think that Walker will prefer to die by starvation at his post, rather than give his enemies an opportunity of catching him alive. The returned volunteers from the San Juan River attribute the failure of their expedition to the inexperience of Col. Lockridge, and consequent unfitness to take command of the force; that had Gen. Wheat been intrusted with the command, they would have promptly pushed their way up the river and captured Fort Castillo be fore the Costa Ricans could possibly have obtained re-enforcements, inasmuch as the fort was then defended

vantage would be gained, even with the loss it would Considerable chagrin appears to have been felt by some of Walker's friends who were engaged in the late expedition, on account of the British officers at Greytown handing over the arms and ammunition which had been surrondered to them by the fillibusters; otherwise, they speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment extended to them by the commanders of the British fleet.

by about 30 men. The council of war which recom-

mended the evacuation of the San Juan River con-

sisted of Gen. Wheat, Col. Lockridge, Col. Anderson,

Lieut.-Col. Doubleday, Major Baldwin, Major Moon

and Major Capers, who, having approached under

cover within one hundred yards of Fort Castillo, and

found it most thoroughly fortified, as well as Nelson's

Hill, and that the fortifications were defended by about

400 men, concluded that if they could take the fort at

all, it would be at such a sacrifice of life among them

that there would not be a sufficient number of them

left to make further progress, and consequently no ad-

### COSTA RICA.

We translate from an extra of the Cronica of Costa Rica, published at San José on the 8th of April, the following dispatch from Gen. Mora, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in Nicaragua. The dispatch reached San José at 11 a. m. on the 8th:

HEADQUARTERS, LAS ESQUISAS, April 1, 1857.

Headquarters, Las Esquisas, April 1, 1857.

I have informed you of my operations from the tirse that I took the chief command of the allied forces. I have now little to add, but it is interesting.

The siege of Rivas is more complete than I had hoped, with the force which I have disposable at present. This has been brought about by a good selection of posts and the excellent service of flying columns from post to post, which never allow the besieged a moment of rest. The 24-pounder is devustating the city and disheartening the enemy.

This morning at latest there will be mounted at

THE SAN JUAN OPEN.

P. J. Clark of Texas, who was on the J. N. Scott on the 3d of April, the day of the explosion, gives the following account of subsequent events: All of the injured were removed to Punta Arenas, where they received medical assistance from the surgeons belonging to the English ships. On the 7th the whole force under Col. Legckridge, arrived at the above-named place

troops, who compel them to return without accomplishing their object. Every night small guerilla parties sally out from every post by my order, and advancing to the barricades of the plaza (for they have not dared to put out of the parties. to the barricades of the plaza (for they have not dared to put out any advanced works), harass and alarm the fillibusters, making them watch all might, without risk to us. These causes added to the certainty of being completely surrounded, have produced an average desertion of five men per day to my beauquarters. I calculate that these that take the road to Costa Rica ought to be three times as many at least. Their weakness has come to such ex-tremities, that one of to-day's deserters returned from tremities, that one of to-day's deserters returned from my encampment to the plaza, went into his quarters the same occupied by Col. Salazar when we were in Rivas last year, left a quantity of his Excellency's proclamation, took a rifle and returned undisturbed to

Yesterday and to-day there have been fourteen de-

serters from the enemy.

I am assured that a Guatemalan division will soon be on Granada. I sent the steamer San Carlos for it

his morning.

All the probabilities assure us of a speedy triumph.

Your Honor subscient servant,

JOSE J. NORA.

His Honor the Minister of Wan. The same Extra states that private letters annouace the arrival at Realeje, on the 28th ult., of a Guatemalan division which was due at Rivas by the 8th

From San Jose de Costa Rica we have received The Allium Semanal to April 5, and The Cronica de Costa Rica to the Sth.

The following is a summary of news since the date of our last advices, March 6.

The Allium of the 28th says that by last advices Gra. More had taken up his usation on the north and

Gen. Mora had taken up his position on the north and south side of Rivas, within 400 yards of the plaza, south side of Rivas, within 400 yards of the plaza, and was soon to open fire. Several deserters from Walker's camp state that over 100 fillibusters were slain in the action of the 16th, and that the number of wounded was very great. The fight took place near

Walker having advanced against that place with all Walker having advanced against that place with all Walker having advanced against that place with all his disposable force, took up a position near the Church of Pueblo Nuevo, from which he opened fire with his heavy guns, throwing 500 round shots into the ene my's camp. At 4 p. m. Walker retreated, and Gen. Jerez having been sent to intercept his return to Rivas, harassed the fillibusters whenever he had a claimee. The loss on Walker side is said to be over 100 killed, while the allies lost 22 killed and 60 wounded. Gen. Jerez afterward occupied San Juan dol Sur.

TWO WEEKS

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

#### \$1,489,060 IN GOLD.

The U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., Commander, arrived at this port yesterday af-ternoon. She left Aspinwall April 20, at 10 o'clock p. m., and strived at Kingston, Jamaica, at 2 a. m. or the 23d. Took on board 380 tuns coals and left at 5:30 p. m. same day. Arrived at Quarantine at 1:30 p. m. on the 29th.

She brings the California mails of April 6, 618 pas sengers and \$1.489,060 in treasure on freight.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer John L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, esq., Commander, left San Francisco April 6, at 2:30 p. m., and arrived at Panama at 3:30 p. m. on the 19th, bringing 573 passengers and treasure as follows, viz.: For New-York, \$1,471.142; for England, \$401,347; for Havana, \$45,095; for Panama, \$12,821; for New-Orleans, \$5,000-Total, \$1,935,405.

Left at Aspinwall, April 20, U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Robb; Her Britannic Majesty's frigates Cessack, Capt. Cockburn, and Tartar, Capt. Dunlap, from San Juan del Norte, with 370 deserters from Walker's army (comprising the whole of Lockridge's command): also, Royal Mail steamer Thames, from San Juan, April 18.

The Theses reports that her British Majesty's ship-Carthagena, for the purpose o, bad left San Juan for port. The Cossack was to leave Aspinwall on tide that for Carthagena.

Of the 170 Fillibusters landed from the Cossack about 100 were sent to New-Orleans per steamer Granada, and 68 took passage on the Illinois for New

remaining 200 on board the Tartar to the United States by sailing vessel. April 25, at 4:30 p. m., off Watling's Island, exchanged signals with steamship George Law, for

York. Arrangements were being made to send the

Aspinwall. Commissioner Morse, from Bogota, left Aspinwall on

the Granada, April 20, en route for Washington, via

Havans. April 24, L. R. Morse, aged 30, of Waterbury, Vt., died of consumption.

The following is the Treasure List of the Illinois:

The following is the Treasure List of the Illinois:

Drazel & Co. \$300 000 R. Meader & O. Adama \$18,000 Medis. Fergo & Co. \$24 500 Thes. Wattson & Sons. 12,000 Duncan, Sheman & Co. 140,004 Newhouse. Spatz & Co. 10,000 Order. 125,164 J. H. Brower & Co. 7,702 Robb. Hallett & Co. 114,000 John Phelam, jr. 7,500 Howkand & Aspinwall. 104,576 H. Strybing. 4,540 Metropolitan Bank. 79,900 Reed & Watts. 3,990 Con Fixchange Bank. 50,000 W. S. Hansell & Sons. 2,100 Con Fixchange Bank. 50,000 W. S. Hansell & Sons. 2,100 F. Kelly & Co. 46,696 J. C. Grubb. 2,000 James Patrick. 45,696 J. C. Grubb. 2,000 James Patrick. 40,111 J. Strauss Bro. & Co. 22,500 J. S. William J. & Co. 1,775 Freeman & Co. 22,500 J. D. Craus & Co. 1,750 Reader & Co. 21,500 J. D. Craus & Co. 4,000 Reader & Co. 21,500 J. D. Craus & Co. 4,000 J. D. Craus & Co.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Purser Mitchell, to Berford & Co.'s Express, and to J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco Newspaper Office, for valuable favors.

CALIFORNIAN POLITICS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3, 1857.

In view of the gathering strength of Republicanism on the Atlantic side, I have been led to

consider the position of the party in California, to weigh its hopes for the future, and to contemplate the obstacles in the way of its advancement. Although the survey has not revealed as cheering a state of things as I could have desired, still it has presented various encouragements to continued action. Freedom of speech, which did not exist eighteen months ago, has been fully secured, and, as consequence, the question of Free-Soil enters largely into every-day conversation and discussion, inspiring new thoughts and awakening the public mind to the importance and justice of our view mind to the importance and justice of our view of the subject. It is not an uncommon circumstance to hear adherents of the Broderick wing of the Democracy deciare that their own and Republican principles are all but identical, and that, sooner or later they will find themselves united with the Republicans in the advocacy of that grand, distin-cushing deciring of the latter—non-extension of guishing doctrine of the latter—non-extension of Slavery. Your correspondent has heard a close political friend of our Senator express himself thus more than once, which leads him to believe that Mr. Broderick himself entertains similar views. Mr. Broderick himself entertains similar views. Again, there is hope in another quarter: What was once a powerful party in this State to-day exists in a state of dismemberment.—the rank and file deserted by the leaders—these having bowed the knew to Democracy. It is admitted by all that the great (?) American party, as far at least as this State is concerned, has become a thing of the past. The "Order," having no principles or bond of union worthy the name, have become ples or bond of union worthy the name, have become dis-ordered, and is now passing to that just oblivion which knows no rejuvenescence. A prominent sur-river informed me, a few days since, that their last riror informed me, a few days since, that their last State Convention has been held, and since k have commenced writing Gov. Foote—of Union-saving memory and high-priest of Know-Nothingism in Cal-ifornia—has issued an address to the disbanding forces, expressing his conviction that there is no further need of the "Order," either in the State of in the Nation, and informing them that he had given

stincts are not far from right, but require direction. These, in conversation, will admit every point made by Republicans, and claim to be non-extensionists; by Republicans, and claim to be non-extensionals, as a consequence they will naturally come over to the support of Republicanism, while the Southern wing—which they generally did by last election day—will affiliate with slave-driving Democracy. Here are two do finet sources from which we must receive large accessions of strength, to say nothing of that gradual reception of truth which is certain to take place, leading to the adoption of our principles from considerations of justice and humanity. In regard to the other side of the picture

number of obstacles, peculiar to California, stand is our way, but that which transcends all others in the

influence exerted is the perverted tose of the press, with but few exceptions, throughout the State. with but few exceptions, throughout the State. Time-serving, cringing toadyism to the high-toned representatives of Slavery are its distinguishing characteristics. Misrepresentation of Sect. and sarcastic innendo in regard to our principles, seem to be second-nature to it, even to journals professing independence in politics. Particularly have these characteristics been manifest since Buchman's election and innequation. Longwals which in view of tion and inauguration. Journals which, in view of Frement's probable election, were religiously nou-tral, on the opposite result being known, seemed to draw a long breath, as if a great danger had been escaped, and at once commenced paying their com-pliments to Buchanan and Democracy as the waviers pliments to Buchanan and Democracy as the usviers of the country. Even papers professedly Republican during the campaign can now subscribe to the whitewashed Slavery-extension sentiments of Buchanan's Inangural, and prate about the "ultras of the North." The fact is, the proprietors of these papers—one of which is published in San Francisco—have secured all the "lucre" possible from the party, and have now concluded to quietly back down from their positions, in some cases dismissing editors whose Republican principles were too sound to be prostituted to a supposed expediency. In this connection I will refer to the religious press, which is composed of two papers, the Pacific, (Congregational), and Christian Advocate. (Methodist). The former has always been a firm and bold exponent of Free-Soil princibeen a firm and bold exponent of Free-Soil princi-ples, and during the campaign did not fail to indicate numistakably its position. The last named on its first appearance, and during three or four years there-atter, was a "burning and shining light," and I beafter, was a "burning and shining light," and I believe, did much to defeat the schemes of Southern plotters for a division of the State. This continued to be the case, not without some opposition from its own friends, until the last session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which body controls the paper, when the editor, the Rev. S. D. Smonds, was discontinued in that capacity, the main reasons for so doing being, as I believe, on account of his strong Anti-Slavery sentiments. Since then the paper has maintained a "conservative" position, during the compaign occasionally administering an admonition on the general duty of Christians to "pray over their intended votes," without once expressing a decided opinion as to the side to be taken as most likely to aid the cause of religion and humanity. The paper remained neutral. How it could consistently and conscientiously do so, while yielding support to almost every other object having a good of any kind in view, is more than I can understand. Preach "Christ and Him crueified," and not cry aloud when herendean efforts are being put forth to refasten the shackles of those for whom He died—advocate popular education, and hold one's peace when laws making it a crime to read the Bible are about being extended in their operation—urge virtues and love but keen nilence when a decision is to lieve, did much to defeat the schemes of Southern about being extended in their operation-urge virtue and love, but keep silence when a decision is to he made between them and a system which regards chastity and the ties of family as the objects of caprice and gain! These are little inconsistencies which I will leave The Advocate to harmonize, simply remarking that the existence of a Methodist Church South in California and a desire to conciliate that body may have had semething to do with deter-mining the course of the paper at the time and on the matter in question. Such are some of the grounds of hope for Repub-

licanism in this State, as well as obstacles to its present progress. To overcome these last and finally triumph is our aim, and that we will do so event-ually. I believe to be as certain as the onward progress of civilization. California shall yet be known

During the last fortnight but little has transpired of the State Controner is not The important trial a matter of some doubt whether it will result in a a matter of some doubt whether it will result in a conviction, although ample proof has been adduced of gross negligence in managing the affairs of the office. A bill has been passed by the Legislature to submit the question at the next general election whether or not a Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution of the State. The probability vise the Constitution of the State. The probability is that the vote will be an affirmative one, in which case Kepublicans will have to keep a close watch against any tinkering with the Slavery prohibiting clause. Three years ago I would have viewed the passage of such a measure with alarm, but I now think there is Free-Soil sentiment enough in the State to frown down any attempt to touch that pro-hibition. The Republicans in the Legislature voted for the bill. The State Debt question is still pend-ing. A bill has been introduced, which the Senate ing. A bill has been introduced, which the Senate has adopted, appropriating \$4,000,000 for the payment of the debt, to be submitted to popular vote in September next. This mode of settlement I believe to be strictly in accordance with the Constitution, and I sincerely hope may be adopted; still, not a few are in favor of leaving the debt to be pravided for by the Constitutional Convention expedient to be held under the law just mentioned—a medic which by the Constitutional Convention expedient to be held under the law just mentioned—a made which will involve a large amount of uncertainty and delay. No certain clue has yet been obtained to the whereabouts of that \$124,000.—Rowe still refusing to answer in regard to it—but within a few days it has been hinted that certain high. State officials, including the Governor, are implicated in the transaction. If so, before another steamer departs there may be some wholesome impeaching by the Lagislature. some wholesome impeaching by the Legislature. No provision has yet been made for the payment of the July interest, and I think some doubt may be justly entertained whether it will be promptly met, but I believe it will ultimately be paid.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS. From The Alta California, April 6. THE STATE.

Since the issuing of our last Steamer Edinon, less has transpired in California than usual, to interest the distant reader; hence, our summary will she rather dull and barren of exciting news.

The abundance of rain that has fallen in all parts of the State has been of great benefit, not sally to the miner, by supplying him with water for gold washing free of cost, and in localities where it could not otherwise have been obtained, but also to the farmer and herdsman, in promoting a luxuriant growth of grain and grass.

and grass.
The winter has been one of uncommon severity. The winter has been one of uncommon severity, much snow having fallen in the mountain districts, mpeding travel in some districts, and interfering with the labor of the miners to a considerable extent. The spring, however, has opened with the most delightful and favorable weather, warm and pleasant. The trails have been cleared of snow, the routs are drying up, and will shortly be in excellent condition, while the work of the husbandman and gowdray is to an advanced state, and vegetation of all kinds growing with great rapidity. The entire zurface of Galifernia is at this time covered with fields of grain or grass, or blooming like one wast garden of; wild flowers. From all quarters the reports are fa somable to a prelific harvest, and truit also promises to be abundant.

The Senate convened on the Zid of Marchas a High.

The Senate convened on the 23d of Marchas a High Court of Impeachusant, and proceeded with the trial of B. C. Whitman, State Controller, charged with official malfensance. The trial is still in progress, and will,

malfensance. The trial is still in progress, and doubtless, result is conviction.

Willis, ha unportent witness in the Whitman Case, having absconded, the Legislature have offered a reward of \$50% for his detection. However, on the evening of the 2d he tolegraphed from San Francisco, stating that he intended to proceed at once to Sacrasting that he intended to proceed at once to Sacrasting that

stating that he intended to proceed of one to be remento.

E. A. Rowe, committed to prison of Sacramento for
contempt in refusing to sasswer before the Grand Jury,
still remains in custody.

The business of mining is everywhere presperous.
Never hetere baye the inters, as a class, been doing
better in California. To maintain and render permanent this flourishing condition of that important internent this flourishing condition of that important interment this flourishing condition of that important interment this flourishing condition of that important interment this flourishing condition of the properties of the condition of for investment.

The Senora expedition, under Mr. Crabb, had, at

last accounts, reached Fort Yuma, without accident and in good health. After halting a day or two at this post to recruit, they were to push on into the Gadadag